NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH BRECK & CO., (AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE,) NO. 52 NORTH MARKET STREET.

VOL. XXIII.] BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1845. [No. 45.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DISCUSSIONS ON STOCK AND MANURE.

[While the New York Legislature was in session at Albany, the last winter, agricultural meetings were held weekly, and reports of the discussions published—two of which, copied from the Albany Cultivator, we subjoin:]

On Breeds of Cattle.

"Mr Sotham said he was an advocate for the Herefords. He believed they would make more flesh with the same expense, than any breed in the country—that they would carry themselves to market with less loss; and that their beef would, from its superior quality, command the highest price. In selecting these cattle, he had done so from a conviction that they would prove more generally useful here than any other breed in England. He had had frequent opportunities of examining all the breeds there, and thought he was acquainted with the peculiarities of each. He had been perfectly satisfied with the Herefords here; and he only asked a fair trial for them, to satisfy others.

Mr Danforth, of Jefferson county, said he began breeding with what is called the native stock. About sixteen years ago, he purchased a Short-Horn bull. The calves produced from this animal and the old stock, were much improved for dairy purposes—they were also better for fattening. He kept them as he had formerly kept stock. They were more tender in constitution—did not winter so well—were not quite so good for labor; their dispositions were more sluggish; but on the whole, they were more profitable by at least twenty per cent. than the old stock. Some years since, Mr D. used a Devon bull in his herd. The cross from him on that of the Short-horn bull, had proved excellent. They are more hardy, require less food, fatten easier, are better for work, and are as good for milk. Their superiority for labor and fattening is quite obvious—for beef, the Devon cross is better at three, than the others are at four years of age. Both Durhams and Devons had improved his native stock; but he thought the Devon had benefited him the most.

Mr Bement said, within the last eighteen years, he had had more or less experience with the Durhams, Devons, Herefords, Ayrshires, and natives, as they are called. He had found both good and bad milkers among the Durhams—generally speaking, the higher bred they were, the less valuable they were as milkers. But he was satisfied it was practicable to select from certain families of the Short-Horns, those from which a very superior breed of milkers might be reared—a race, perhaps, superior in this respect to all others. For his land, however, which was rather sandy and light, he liked the Ayrshires; and so far, was very well satisfied with them. He thought Durhams were better workers than had generally been allowed. He had seen them tried, and they did exceedingly well.

Judge Leland, of Steuben county, said they had tried several breeds in his section—the Short-horns, Herefords, and Devons, had all been there. Several years ago, Mordecai Hale, Esq., who was in some way connected with the U. S. Navy, sent some Herefords into that county; and perhaps he ought, in justice to say that they proved the most generally useful of any stock they had tried. They were very hardy, were powerful in the yoke, and a decided improvement on the native stock for the dairy. Comparing those Herefords with the herd owned at this time by Messrs. Corning and Sotham, he thought that the latter showed that the breed had been improved in regard to a disposition to accumulate fat on the most valuable parts; the "*quality* pieces," as Mr Sotham had called them; but while this had been gained, it was a question in his mind, whether they had not lost something on the score of muscular strength and constitution.

Judge L. remarked, that his experience and observation had convinced him that the native stock of this section would be improved either by the Durhams, Herefords, or Devons—that is, a cross from either of these, made more profitable stock for general purposes.

On Managing and Applying Manures.

Dr. Lee opened the discussion by remarking that by the term manure, was understood any substance that might serve as food for plants. The food of plants was derived partly from the soil and partly from the atmosphere—from the soil by means of the roots, from the atmosphere by the leaves. If it be an organized substance, it must undergo decomposition. For instance, one spire of grass cannot enter into the composition of another spire: it must be dissolved. It is most important in the preparation of manures, that while this decomposition should be thoroughly performed, none of the manure should be lost. It is for this purpose that compost heaps are made. They promote fermentation and decomposition, by which new affinities are formed. In the ordinary preparation of manures, large portions are dissolved and lost in the shape of gases, by exposure to the atmosphere. Other portions are lost by leaching, from want of shelter from rains and snows. This should not be so. They should be carefully sheltered, and the gases absorbed and retained by a covering of charcoal, peat, or other absorbing substance. In regard to the preparation, there were a great variety of opinions and practices. The first object, however, was to promote a decomposition. This was sometimes done by putting water upon the compost heap, to induce fermentation; which generates much heat—especially in the winter. Compost heaps were also serviceable to absorb the liquid excretions of animals, which are liable to be washed away.

Mr J. B. Nott thought the farmer must rely mainly for the present and probably for some time to come, on the manures of the barn-yard. And it should be the object, in the first place, so to manage these manures that nothing may be lost. We should not allow its strength to be taken from it by frost and snow, to be drained off by rains, or dissipated by the winds. The fermentation of manures is often allowed to take place in such a manner that the most valuable portion is carried off, and it becomes nearly worthless. It has been well said that no farmer ever smelled his manure, without witnessing a waste of his property. The question had been raised in regard to the propriety of composting manures. It was the opinion of the late Judge Buel, and also of some other distinguished farmers, that the practice was useless. It was argued that the richness of the manure was lessened by fermentation. But there was one great disadvantage attending the use of long manure, and that was the seeds of weeds, &c., which would vegetate in the land and annoy the farmer. Fermentation in the compost heap would destroy most of these seeds—and cannot this fermentation be so conducted that no loss will accrue to the farmer? He had had some experience, and had endeavored to observe the effects of different modes. He had come to these conclusions—that it was not proper to bury them very deeply, nor to leave them entirely uncovered. His soil was rather sandy, and plowing in manures to the depth of 6 or 7 inches, had generally been attended with little benefit, but when they had been covered 2 or 3 inches, the greatest good had been produced.

Mr Sotham agreed generally with Mr Nott in regard to the mode of applying manures. But perhaps one reason why that gentleman had supposed there was but little benefit to be derived from plowing in manures, was, that he did not wait long enough for the manure to be decomposed. He thought plowing in long manures, for a tenacious soil, was highly beneficial. The soil is thus rendered more friable and adapted to the circulation of the roots of plants.

Mr S. would briefly state his mode of managing barn-yard manures. He mixed various kinds together, in the following manner: First, he put down a layer of manure from the cattle-stalls; next, a layer from the horse-stables, and next a layer from the slaughter-houses—then the kind first used, and so on, alternately, till the pile was raised as high as convenient. In this situation, it underwent a moderate fermentation, and when it was carted away for use, it was so cut down that all the various ingredients were well mixed together.

Mr Nott asked—"When is it best to apply manure to a corn crop?"

Dr. Lee answered—When you plant the corn. The experiment spoken of at one of our meetings last winter, by Mr Humphrey, was in point. He planted some corn on a very poor, sandy soil, with a small quantity of horn-shavings in the hill. The result was, that where the shavings were applied, he got 60 bushels to the acre, but where the shavings were not applied, he only got 15 bushels. He proposed to a friend of his last winter, to soak his corn in muriate of ammonia. He did, and on a poor soil he got 94 bushels of corn to the acre. Seeds, Dr. L. said, should be steeped in those substances necessary to the perfection of the plant, before sowing.

Other gentlemen spoke on the subject.

From the Albany Cultivator.

THE VALUE OF THE SCOTCH LARCH.

Mr Editor—One of your corrrespondents in the October number of your interesting journal, seems desirous of some information as to the adaptation of this valuable tree to our country, and also as to the distinguishing difference in the natural habit of growth, quality of wood, &c., between the foreign and native species, the latter more commonly known as the "Hackmatack."

Having paid considerable attention to the Scotch Larch, and imported some thousands for the purpose of ornamental plantations, I am happy that it is in my power to communicate some observations respecting this comparatively rare tree, that may not prove uninteresting.

Since the decline of the oak in England, from the vast inroads made in these once noble forests for the purpose of ship-building, the Larch may now be considered as the great timber tree, not only of that country, but of Europe; and if it does not entirely and eventually supersede the oak, it will at best give it that breathing space that it so much requires to again equal those specimens of which so few, alas, now remain.

The European Larch claims its birth among the Alps and Appenines; there its great hardihood causes it to flourish, where no other tree can survive. Strabo speaks of Larches of a very great size; many of them measuring eight feet in diameter, and at this day even, masts of larch from 100 to 120 feet in length, have been floated down the Valois, through the lake of Geneva, and down the Rhone to Toulon, for the French dock-yards. In the Memoirs of the Royal Society of Paris, for the year 1787, there is an Essay by the President on the culture of the Larch, in which it is celebrated as one of the most useful of timber trees; he tells us that in his own garden, he has rails partly of oak and partly of larch, put up in 1743. The oak rails, he says, have yielded to time, while the larch are uninjured. Experiments to test the durability of the wood, have also been made within a more recent date, in the river Thames; posts of equal thickness and strength, some of oak and some of larch, were driven down in the river, where they were alternately covered by the tide, and then left to dry by its fall; this species of alternation being of course the most trying to timber: the oak posts decayed and were twice renewed during a few years, while those of larch remained altogether unchanged. A particular advantage this tree possesses for naval architecture, is that the wood is almost indestructible by fire, and not liable to splinter in engagements. It is also valuable to the cabinet maker, as besides its great clearness and hardness, it is susceptible of so fine a polish as to be almost transparent.

The superiority of the foreign over our native varieties, consists principally in the great rapidity of its growth, and its adaptation to the poorest soil; while the American larch is properly a swamp tree, and grows but indifferently in any soil not naturally moist and humid; the foreign, on the contrary, will grow in any soil or situation, no matter how meagre or bleak, and is therefore admirably adapted to plant upon our mountains and barren lands that are valueless for other purposes.

The larch, as I before remarked, is a very quick grower, equalling, and in fact exceeding the poplar, and our most rapid growing trees. The anecdote is, I believe, well known, of the Duke of Athol seeing a British frigate built in 1819, at Woolwich, of timber planted by himself, and the Duke, his predecessor. I have myself, trees that eighteen months ago were growing in England, that have made shoots of over five feet this season.

As regards the difference of appearance between the two species, as to foliage, habits, &c., I confess that to my taste, there is hardly a comparison; the foliage of the native sort is a bluish green, and though perhaps more delicate than the foreign, yet this is more than compensated by the picturesque and infinitely beautiful manner in which full grown trees feather to the ground—the American larch being more rigid and stiff, and possessing little of that graceful and pendulous manner which so distinguishes the foreign tree.

After these remarks, I cannot too warmly recommend the extensive introduction of the Scotch larch among us, both for ornament and profit; when judiciously treated, nothing adds so much to the spirit or charm of artificial plantations, as this striking and picturesque tree, and for purposes of profit, it possesses all the valuable properties of the locust, while it exceeds it in rapidity of growth, besides being less fastidious in the soil it requires, and I cannot, therefore, suggest a better appropriation of the many acres of rocky, mountainous and barren land which exist among us, than plantations of larch. They can be imported into this country at a cost of less than two cents per tree, of three feet high; and when we consider the rapidity with which our primeval forests are disappearing under the axe of the *improver*, does it not become the duty of every prudent farmer and landholder to ask himself, how are we to meet hereafter the deficiency in timber? I would answer, plant the larch. You can at least emulate the Long Island farmer, who portioned off his children from his locust grove, planted on his marriage.

You may even do more with the larch than he did with the locust; for your descendants may, in course of time, verify the saying of the Romans, "That a post of larch will outlive a pillar of iron."

By a careful comparison of the value for ship-building, of the oak and larch, made in the government plantations in England, it would appear that a larch of 50 years, produced as much available timber as an oak of 100.

Fishkill Landing, Feb. 11, 1845.

From the Western Farmer and Gardener.

CULTIVATION OF THE QUINCE.

The Quince is but little cultivated, as a useful fruit in this country; and it is indeed, from some unknown cause to me, greatly neglected wherever it thrives, although the fruit is always in demand, and generally commands a good price. There is no fruit tree I am acquainted with, that requires more, and pays better for, pruning, than the quince, and there is none, I believe, that receives less, or is more neglected. The Pear, the Apple, the Peach, the Cherry, &c., are all cherished, dug around, pruned and trained by the amateur, but the Quince is often left "solitary and alone," by the side of a ditch, with its roots overgrown with grass or rank-growing weeds and briars, unpruned and neglected, except when in fruit, and then the good lady of the house has a jealous eye for its golden load, and would sooner be deprived of her best set of China than the crop of Quinces to grace her table, as one of the best preserves; and then every one exclaims, What a fine preserve the Quince is—how very delicious! Now, sir, as I am always an advocate for the ladies, and have one present whilst writing this, I hope, for their sake, this much neglected tree will arrest the attention of the cultivators of fruit, and be pruned and cultivated in connection with other trees of the orchard.

The Quince thrives best in a rich, loamy soil, and if planted by the side of a ditch cow-house, shed, or such location, it grows and bears well. The tree is increased and propagated by taking suckers from the mother plant, by layering, and by putting out cuttings in the spring, precisely the same as the gooseberry and currant. Pruning, as I said before, is essentially necessary, and should be done at the fall of the leaf. The method I adopt is, simply to cut out all the small, old branches at the points, and leave all young shoots of the last year's wood, which will be the bearing branches next year; the small old twigs are always unfruitful, and take a portion of the sap from the fruitful ones, and hence the utility of pruning. The principal object to be kept in view by the pruner, is to cut out a portion of old-bearing wood every year, in order to bring in young shoots for fruiting the succeeding summer, and to keep the tree in regular and uniform shape.

In addition to the usefulness of the Quince as a fine fruit, the tree answers as an excellent parent stock to graft or inocculate the pear upon; and perhaps on giving it a fair trial, will evade some of the diseases the pear stock is subject to, as the fire-blight, &c. The roots of the Quince do not penetrate so deep as the Pear tree into the subsoil, which perhaps will be traced as an evil to the growth of the Pear in wet weather, as the soil must certainly become cold and saturated at a certain depth, and consequently the root of the tree must be in a colder temperature than the branches. Yours, E. SAYERS.

ROT IN POTATOES.

A writer in the Farmer's Monthly Visitor says: "I will state briefly a few facts in relation to the disease in potatoes the last season. Having a large crop of corn, which I had cut up by the ground to ripen in shock, (a way I greatly prefer,) I was compelled to let my potatoes remain in the ground until very late in the season—say until November. When I commenced pulling, I found rotten potatoes interspersed through the whole field, with the exception of a piece planted the 22d June. I culled out the rotten, and carried the balance, at times between the first and tenth of November, into a cool cellar. This spring they are as I housed them. I do not see that one has rotted. I believe it will be found that the later potatoes are pulled before the ground is frozen, the better they will keep in the cellar.

The half acre was planted on the 22d of June, with *eel-grass* and *rock-weed* in the hill. There was not a diseased potato in the lot. This I attributed to the salt in the weed being in direct communication with the tubers. The same kind of manure plowed under deep by a neighbor, and the seed placed shoal, gave many rotten tubers.

I remarked in another paragraph that I preferred cutting up my corn and letting it cure in the shock. I do decidedly. There is a gain of at least ten per cent. in the yield of corn, and the fodder is worth double. It is not so easy to cure the large white corn as it is the hard yellow: the former requires great care to keep the mould from it."

SAVING OF LIQUID MANURE.

At a recent meeting of the Highland Agricultural Society, an excellent essay was read on the saving of liquid manure, by Mr Gyde, of Painswick, for which the Society awarded him the silver medal and three sovereings. The following brief notice of it, is copied from the London Agricultural Gazette:

"It would appear from the statements of Mr Gyde, made from Boussingault, that the quantity of urine voided annually by man is 1000 lbs., by the horse 1000 lbs., and by the cow 13,000 lbs. It may seem strange that man should void as much urine in a year as a horse, since the horse consumes 35 lbs. of water every twentyfour hours, and man only 3 1-2 lbs. of liquid; but the cause of this difference is to be found in the extent of the skin and lungs in the horse, which are capable of giving off large quantities of water in insensible perspiration. The cow consumes 132 pounds of water in the same time, and throwing off less by perspiration, yields a much larger quantity of urine.

[The assertion above that the horse voids no more urine in a year than a man, we consider so far from the truth as to be perfectly ridiculous.—N. E. Far.]

The quantity of solid matter, organic and inorganic, in human urine, is 306 parts in every 10,000; that of the cow, 700 parts; that of the cow, 700 parts; that of the horse, 600 parts; that of the pig, 740 parts. By much the larger quantity of organic matter obtained from urine is urea, 100 parts of which ought to yield by their decomposition, 56 1-2 parts of ammonia; and if it be true what Liebig says, that 'with every pound of urine a pound of wheat might be produced, and with every pound of ammonia which evaporates, a loss of 60 lbs. of corn is sustained,' an estimate of the value of urine as a fertilizer may be formed.

Besides the organic, urine contains a large proportion of inorganic matter, such as potash, soda, phosphoric acid, &c. It is those substances which render the urine of animals as valuable a manure as guano.

In order to put the value of liquid manure in a more striking light, Mr Gyde takes the supposition of a farm which contains 50 head of cattle, 20 horses and 60 pigs, and calculates that their urine would annually yield 22 tons 11 cwt. of dry fertilizing matter, which at 10*l.* a ton, the value of the best guano, would make the sum of 225*l.* 10*s.* Now if it is assumed that three-fourths of liquid manure is wasted every year by bad management, 16 tons of dry fertilizing matter will be lost from that number of animals; and if 3 cwt. of guano is sufficient to keep an acre of land in a state of fertility, it follows, according to Mr Gyde's estimate, that the farmer loses the means of manuring no less than 105 acres of land on a farm that will support the above number of stock.

Without pursuing the statistical part of the subject, farther, and omitting the proofs which Mr Gyde adduces of the fertilizing properties of urine on different crops, we shall only give some idea of his mode of constructing tanks for the collection and distribution of liquid manure. Let a site be fixed for the manure-tank on the north side, if convenient, and behind the buildings of the yard, the tank to be made of brick, set in cement, or hydraulic mortar, and covered—the size to be regulated by the number of stock kept. Into this tank all the urine from the stables should be conveyed by drains. A channel should be made round the manure-heap, which should be close to the tank, and the drainage from it led into the tank. All the farm buildings should have spouts to convey the rain-water into the tank at pleasure. By so doing, the urine may be diluted to any extent necessary before its application to the land. Let a pump be fixed over the tank, by which its contents can at any time be transferred to a liquid manure cart, or discharged by the use of a hose over the manure heap."

☞This Scotch plan for saving urine does not strike us as being in any respect superior, but on the contrary, much more objectionable, than that which has been countless times recommended in this and other agricultural papers: viz: to have a good cellar under the barn, for the reception of both solid and liquid manure, in which, while the liquid manure is preserved full as effectually as by the expensive method above described, the solid manure is preserved far better—for it would seem Mr Gyde makes his manure heap in the yard, and though he leads the drainings from it into his tank, it must lose much of its virtue by evaporation.—*N. E. Far.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF CRANBERRIES.

Messrs. Editors—I have received your favor of the 18th inst. Respecting the cultivation of the cranberry, I have nothing new of much import to communicate. I do not own any land that is called *good* for the cranberry. During the last winter, I had a peat swamp cleared, intending to plant it with cranberries this spring; but I have given it up for the present. They grow tolerably well in such situations for a short time, but so far as I have observed, they are not half so productive as in sand. I was, however, informed today, that a Mr Baker, at Dennis, a year ago cleared up a small piece of cedar swamp, and planted it with sods of cranberry vines, and kept entirely clear of weeds and grass, and in the fall gathered seven bushels of berries, which were of twice the usual size.

The vines set on the borders of Scago pond, in Dennis, I understand grew well last year. You will recollect that the pond was filled from 1 to 4 feet deep with sand, with a small mixture of gravel. The surface was elevated only a few inches above the level of the pond. The sand was taken from a high bank, and contained no vegetable matter.

At Sandy Neck, where the cranberry has flourished time out of mind, they grow in beach sand. All the cultivators at Dennis, (and almost every man in the north part of the town are now cultivators,) prepare their grounds by spreading on sand, (silicious.) All the sand is silicious—other kinds would perhaps, answer as well.

The whole story may be told in a few words. Select a piece of land that can be flowed in the winter, or one on which water can be found within a few inches of the surface at any season of the year: cover it with sand six inches in thickness, and then dig sods of cranberry vines with a spade, six inches square. I set them in rows from three to four feet apart each way, and in three years the ground will be entirely covered with the vines.

Respectfully, yours, Amos Otis.

Yarmouth Port, April 19, 1845.

Brown soap rubbed into the trunk of the locust, is recommended as a protection against the borer.

Farmers' Duties to their Children.—The address before the Hartford Co. (Ct.) Agricul. Society in October last, by Ralph R. Phelps, Esq., is really one of the most valuable productions of the kind we have ever seen. Mr Phelps observes: "It has been a source of complaint with farmers, that they cannot keep their boys at home,—that they must leave the farm for a profession, a clerkship, a trade, or even a pedlar's trunk or cart. This I consider a great evil, which demands a remedy." After speaking of the causes of the evil, among which he enumerates false ideas of honor and respectability, "surly, morose, and scolding habits of parents," and "the rough, uncouth, and comfortless appearance of many farmers' houses and outbuildings," Mr P. proceeds to point out a remedy as follows:

"Let no farmer's wife think her children too good to labor; but, on the contrary, let her strive early to fix habits of industry. Let every mother teach her sons, that while labor on the farm is honorable, idleness, ignorance and vice alone bring reproach. And when this lesson is once thoroughly impressed on the mind of her son, and corresponding habits are formed, that son will be likely to make an efficient man and a useful citizen, whether he be following a profession, or be engaged in the more safe and more pleasant pursuit of agriculture. But when the mother, without this lesson, and without these habits, undertakes to make her son a gentleman, she is far more likely to make him a loafer.

"Let parents labor to give all their children a good education. Let the absurd notion that a farmer needs no education, be banished from every dwelling. There is no pursuit where intelligence, and a well cultivated and a well disciplined mind is more necessary than in the proper management of the farm. Let the young farmer enrich his mind by general reading. Let him acquaint himself thoroughly with our political institutions; and be able to judge of his political rights and duties, without the aid of some demagogue, who had rather devote his time to watching over the public interests, than to the pursuit of honest industry."—*Alb. Cult.*

Culture of Water Melons.—Mr J. A. Rhodes, of Bridgewater, in the Albany Cultivator, says: Last season, I raised a fine lot of water melons, having (with others about here,) failed for many years. Having removed the soil sufficiently to receive about half a bushel of horse manure and leached ashes, the hill was then leveled; about the same quantity of road-side gravel was then put on, in which the seeds were planted, and a small quantity of broken charcoal was scattered. The plants were occasionally watered with wash water or from the sink. The melons were fine, and many of them weighed ten or twelve pounds.

The Crops.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph says: "The grain looks well in all directions, and should ordinary favorable weather continue for the ensuing month or six weeks, a heavy crop of wheat and barley may be anticipated. The grass, also, which has of late years become an important crop within twenty or thirty miles of Philadelphia, looks extremely flourishing."

The Camellia, or rose of Japan, in its native clime, attains the height of twelve to fifteen feet.

ON THE REARING OF NEAT CATTLE.

At a late meeting of the Farmer's Club at Burton, a discussion took place on "the Rearing of Neat Cattle," the following report of which we copy from the London Agricultural Gazette:

Mr. Lander said—"It may not be improper, first, to consider what is the kind and quality of animal intended to be reared. The breeder will bear in mind what he particularly requires, whether hardihood, size, early maturity, an aptitude to feed, or a fitness for the diary; it may be that some of these qualities, by judicious selection, will be combined. I am satisfied that, as a man is placed regarding climate, soil, and elevation of his farm, he may select from several breeds such beasts as will suit his purpose. In cold and mountainous districts, Scotch or Welsh cattle might be chosen, very good milkers, with fine skins, and feeding propensities; so might Herefords, and long-horns of the improved breed; but none with quite the early maturity of the short-horned, or Durham breed of cattle—though these last will not bear, with advantage, the severe treatment and coarse food upon which some other breeds will exist. As a general rule I have found, after much observation, that if you want size, as well as symmetry, the calf which is dropped a large one more frequently makes a fine beast than the animal which at its birth is diminutive and small-boned. Unless the demand for milk be imperative, it is always best to let a young calf have the mother's milk for ten days or a fortnight. After that time I have found boiled Linseed and hay-tea, with skimmed milk, for a few weeks to answer the purpose, or the milk may be made into porridge with wheat flour, or, better still, with Bean-meal; the Linseed-tea and hay-tea may be increased, and the milk reduced in quantity at discretion, or whey may be substituted for milk. The hay-tea is made by pouring boiling water upon a pan, tub, or barrel full of hay, covered up and left to stand for 24 hours (12 may do); if you like, you may afterwards dry the spent hay, and cut it up with other food for older cattle. When the calves are a month or six weeks old, they will begin to taste hay in the rack; or cut a few Turnips, which the older part of them soon entice the young to eat, and the prepared liquids may be diminished. Much depends upon the time of the year, how long it may be necessary to prepare food for calves. In warm weather, and at the beginning of summer, a calf will get its own living at two months old; sometimes it is better to feed for three months.

I have, within the last few months, fed a calf from a little Alderney cow with one pennyworth of oil-cake a-day, and milk more than one-half of it skimmed; it was very fat, and at a day or two over six weeks old was sold for 3*l*. Calves intended for the butcher should be tied up in a dark place; those for rearing, after the first fortnight, should be loose, with light, in a roomy place, which though it may occasion the consumption of more food, is most conducive to health, and to the increase of muscle or fibre, which constitute the lean of all animal meat, and for which reason it is found that with their wild scrambling life, hardy breeds and mountain cattle contain more of this flesh than those which are passively and rapidly made fat.

Little care of young cattle is necessary during the warm summer months, if they have food, shade, and water in abundance; but it is of the first importance not to let calves sink in condition by leaving them out too long unprotected in the autumn. At the end of October, or sooner, if the weather be wet and cold, they should have a yard and shed for the night, and such food as will keep up their condition, for which nothing is better or more convenient than the tops of Turnips, with such cut food, hay, or straw, or both mixed, as may be had. As the season advances, common Turnips and a longer daily shelter will be wanted.

During the first winter, there is one disease, called the black quarter, which is much to be dreaded; it is, I believe, much promoted by a quick transition of condition. I have been generally very fortunate in escaping this infliction. It was my usual practice, when rearing calves, during the first winter, to administer half a pint of strong salt and water once a fortnight to each calf; and when that was not neglected, I never had a loss. Salt is a condiment, and not a food; and if so used judidously, but not constantly, with cut food, or crushed corn, or oil-cake, I doubt not it would materially contribute to the health of young animals.

There is another complaint to which young stock is subject, most generally in the second summer and autumn, though often in the first; and at the latter time, in my early farming days, I lost several calves by it. I allude to the disease commonly called the hoost—a complaint caused by the larvæ of an insect. I imagine the larvæ are deposited in the nose, where they grow and flourish until they go into and fill the windpipe, forming a white ball, like a skein of entangled thread, or very thin white worms; these I have often found after death. The only remedy I know as successful is, to pour about a good tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine into one of the nostrils, holding the head up for a minute, or a little more, if calves; but for the older beasts, a dessert spoonful of the spirit. After the first winter has past, I believe you will not think further advice necessary in the care of stock; but as to the after treatment of cattle, dairy cows especially, permit me to add, that I have had long experience in partial soiling of them, and have found that a good foddering of green Clover, or Vetches, night and morning, with field-room during a good part of the day, will produce more milk than either entirely stall-feeding or none at all, and enable you to keep a larger stock on the same extent of ground than by pasturing only. And I believe, though I cannot say this has been proved, that if the soiling were not of Clover, but entirely of Vetches, green Beans, Peas, Lucerne, or any Pulse crop, the amount of casein, or cheese, in the milk, would more than equal that obtained by entire pasturage in the field. For winter feeding, Cabbages, or meal from Pulse, are necessary to keep up the formation of cheese.

Mr. G. Greaves: I think calves should have milk longer than a fortnight. The natural formation of the calves' stomachs proves that it was intended that they should live on milk for some time, and if any other food be substituted it should resemble milk as nearly as is practicable; but I do not know that hay-tea will furnish any of the required substances for the sustenance of the calf.

Mr. Landor: I agree with Mr. Greaves in his theory, but I have found the practice of using hay-tea so uniformly successful, that I will rely on my experience that it does form an excellent food for calves.

Mr. Ward: With regard to blackleg in calves, a very excellent and large breeder in this country assures me that he effectually prevents the disease by cutting down to the veins of the foot and dividing them just before they separate and branch off to each hoof; he divides the vein in every foot of the calf.

Mr. H. Meakin: I approve of Mr. Landor's plan of rearing. I noticed in the Transactions of the Highland Society that the use of oil-cake was the best preventive of blackleg.

Mr. Lathbury: I give my calves milk for six weeks. I lost several calves last year with blackleg; but I have reason to believe that with proper precaution the disease may always be prevented. I have this season put a rowel in each of my calves, and I give to each an ounce of salt-petre once in three weeks. I have not lost a calf since. I am keeping my calves on steamed straw and hay, and they were doing remarkably well on eight parts straw to two of hay; since Christmas I have added a few grains and Swede Turnips; some of my calves were in the market to-day, and I believe you would remark that they were in good condition.

Mr. J. Greaves: I rear but few calves, but I have had enough experience to convince me that young stock should always be well kept. I am in favor of carrying the principle of good keeping even further than Mr. Landor has advised. I give my calves milk six weeks or two months, and wean them from it gradually. This year I have soiled them in sheds with Vetches, on which they have thriven remarkably well. A neighbor of mine, too, put two of his calves on pasture, and other two he soiled on Vetches; the last were very superior indeed to the pastured ones. I am now keeping them on steamed Rye and Vetch hay, with grains. I like to keep them well throughout the year, and I think they pay well for the extra keep; they come to maturity earlier; you can get a two-year-old as large as an ordinary heifer, and can bring them to the pail a year sooner; besides, the quality of the beast for fattening, or for milk, is much improved by good feeding in its early growth.

RYE.

Secale cereale, or cultivated Rye, has an appearance intermediate between Wheat and Barley.

Rye contains a greater portion of gluten than any other grain, with the exception of Wheat; it also contains nearly five parts in every hundred of ready formed saccharine matter, and is in consequence readily convertible into malt. The town of Schiedam, in Holland, with 10,000 inhabitants, contains no less than 200 distilleries for making gin from Rye and Barley, in proportion of two parts of Rye meal by weight, with one part of Barley, the whole being fermented together, and from which is distilled all the grain spirit produced in that country, and known by the name of "Hollands." There must, however, be some circumstance of a peculiar nature connected with the process, as conducted by the Dutch distillers, since no attempt in any other country, as far as I can understand, has proved successful in obtaining a spirit of the same nature and qualities from Rye.

Rye is subject to a disease, which not only deprives it of all its useful properties as food, but renders it both poisonous to man and beast. This disease is known by the name of *ergot*. This disease often happens when a rainy spring is succeeded by a hot summer. According to Tissot, a French physician, this excrescence is an irregular vegetation, which springs from the middle substance between the grain and the leaf, growing to the length of an inch, and two-tenths of an inch broad, of a brownish color. Bread made from Rye thus diseased, is said to have a nauseous acrid taste, and produces spasmodic and gangrenous disorders. In 1596 an epidemic disease prevailed in Hesse, which the physicians ascribed to bread made of Rye thus diseased. Some, we are told, were seized with an

epilepsy, and those seldom recovered; others became lunatic, and continued stupid the rest of their lives. Many other instances are given of the same disease being occasioned on the Continent by the use of this bread, in the years 1648, 1675, 1716, 1720, 1722, and 1736, the injurious effects of which have been minutely described by Hoffman, Goerlicke, Vater Burghart, and others. This disease occurred to such a degree in some parts of France in the year 1709, that no fewer than 500 patients were at one time under the care of the physicians at the public hospital of Orleans, in consequence of having partaken of bread made from Rye thus diseased. The symptoms are described as first coming on with all the apparent characteristics of drunkenness, after which the toes became diseased, mortified, and fell off; the disorder then extended up the leg, and sometimes attacked the body, and this often occurred after amputation of the diseased limb, which had been performed with a hope of stopping this dreadful disorder. Rye thus diseased is not only pernicious to man, but animals also, which have been known to die miserably convulsed and dreadfully ulcerated. It has been known to destroy flies which have merely settled upon it. The ergot of Rye has been admitted into our Pharmacopœias, and in the hands of skilful practitioners is rendered subservient to the interests of society. This disease is of rare occurrence in Great Britain, but is still common in some parts of the Continent. Rye is capable of being cultivated on most kinds of land, but light sandy soils where Wheat will not grow is considered the best. Rye is not only a proper crop on land which is too poor to produce Wheat, but may be sown on a soil which is very rich, in preference to Wheat, because it is less liable to grow rank and lodge, and at the same time it improves the soil for the after culture of Wheat; when Rye is cultivated on a light soil it ripens much sooner than on a cold and wet soil.

In Russia, Rye is cultivated on drained bog land, and the produce is said to be upwards of 40 bushels for one of seed. Marshall, in his "Rural Economy of Yorkshire," says, "Before the use of lime much Rye was grown on the light lands, upon the margins of the vale and in the moorlands; scarcely any other crop than Rye and Oats were attempted; now Rye is principally confined to the moorland dales, and even there the alteration of the soil by the use of lime has been such, that Wheat has become the more profitable crop." On moorland, Rye has been found a more certain crop than Oats. It is asserted by some practical farmers that, if Rye has been sown successively every year upon the same land, both the crop and the land will be greatly improved, inasmuch, that some soils which would yield but 5 bshls. per acre at the first, have in time produced a crop of 15 bushels without the use of manure; the same soil has been known to produce twenty crops in succession; and that the crops yearly increased instead of diminishing. But this, it is said, will not be the case, unless the soil is naturally of a good quality, and the stubble be completely turned under immediately after reaping. If the ground is suffered to remain after harvest without being plowed, till the stubble is dried and shrivelled, so that it possess but little substance, and the seeds of weeds have had time to ripen, the crops of grain in each succeeding year will be diminished instead of increased.

Rye is not so extensively cultivated as it ought to be, for good crops might be raised on soils of the most porous and acid nature, and almost on pure sand alone. Culley remarks, that "Rye will answer on crude soils, without lime or calcareous manures, which renders it well calculated for wet lands when first brought into cultivation." Rye has been known to produce 35 bushels of grain per English acre, and that on land which would not have produced 20 bushels of Oats. It will also succeed on very highly manured soils, which may be adduced from the following account, published in the "Transactions of the New York Agricultural Society." The account seems incredible, but the writer asserts that it was attested to by many credible witnesses:—"Mr. L. Hommedieu, of New York, reports that a neighbor of his manured 20 square roods of poor, gravelly dry soil, with 1000 Menhaden fish, and sowed it with Rye, at the rate of 1 bushel per acre; in spring it was twice successively eaten off close to the ground by sheep, after it had acquired the height of 9 inches the first time, and 6 inches the latter. These croppings, however, served only to make it grow thicker and stronger than before; when harvested it produced 16 bshls., or at the rate of 128 bshls. to the acre, giving to the owner, according to the calculation of Mr. L. Hommedieu, at the rate of about 85 dollars to the acre of clear profit." He gives this as an instance of what might be done in a better cultivated country than America.

Rye may be sown in autumn to great advantage as green fodder for cattle and sheep, particularly the latter in spring; ewes and lambs will derive much benefit from it, at a time when little or no other green food can be procured. When it is meant for this purpose, it should be sown early in autumn, and much thicker than when it is intended to stand for a crop of seed. Some writers have recommended it to be mowed two or three times during the summer for hay. This kind of husbandry will answer well for those farmers whose lands are mostly dry or unsuitable for Grass. According to Mr. Milburn, in the "Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society," the cultivation of Rye is pursued extensively upon the chalk lands in Berkshire, for the purpose of manuring the land for a crop of Turnips. The advantages of cultivating Rye, according to the above writer, are seven. "1. Provision of excellent green food at a season when of all others it is most wanted. 2. It is produced without sacrificing any portion of the usual rotation pursued on the farm, and with little labor. 3. It will grow on any soil, but especially on poor loose land, where any other esculent is more or less uncertain 4. It will bear any degree of frost or cold. 5. It is less expensive than Grass or leguminous crops. 6. It is readily consumed by stock. 7. It improves rather than deteriorates the soil." The quantity of seed sown on an acre must vary according to the soil, the time of sowing, and the purpose for which it is intended. If it is intended to be eaten down by sheep, August is a good time for sowing, and the quantity of seed used should be 3 bushels; for when haulm is wanted, a greater quantity of seed will be requisite than when it is intended for seed. I would particularly call the attention of farmers to a more general cultivation of Rye as a green fodder for their cattle during the short days, when all other esculent herbage is mostly consumed.

In conclusion, I should remark that the seed should be sown immediately after the land is ploughed; the soil being then more moist causes the seed to spring immediately, and gives a forwardness and vigor to the plant which it ever after retains.—*John McIntosh, in the London Agricul. Gazette.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

A PRODUCTIVE FARM.

Mr Tucker—I am doing a little in the way of farming, my time being occupied almost entirely in my professional duties. I cultivate 25 acres of land, keep two horses and four cows; raise all my beef and pork, with plenty of poultry and eggs; keep the variety of fowls called the Italian or perpetual layers; they certainly exceed anything I ever had, for eggs. If I was furnished with a cellar, which in my location cannot be had, I believe they would lay as well in winter as summer. I feed with all kinds of grain, with animal food, and with lime.

The past year, I raised 500 bushels ears of corn, with a sufficient supply of broom corn for family use; 70 bushels oats; 40 bushels wheat; 150 bu. potatoes; 75 bu. sugar beets, and turnips; 5 bushels winter beans; 4 bushels clover seed; plenty of provender for my stock, and 3 or 4 tons of hay for sale—pumpkins, squashes, &c. in abundance.

My practice is, to have a good supply of milk and butter all the year—in winter, by the use of the sugar beet; an abundant supply of apples of the best quality; a large garden and vegetable patch, supplying abundance of grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, and garden vegetables, with cherries, quinces, peaches, &c.

I find it quite important to attend carefully to manure making. The best manner I have found is to keep my yards and pens well supplied with muck, scrapings of ditches, sods and the like, to catch and retain all the leach and urine.

Much has been said on the manufacture of poudrette. My practice is to have a good sink under my privy, with a heap of muck, or something of the kind, lying near; into this sink I cause to be cast all the soapsuds, &c. from the house, and occasionally throw in some of the dirt. Once a year clean it out, with no inconvenience whatever. In this way I have 8 or 10 cartloads of the best material for top-dressing for any crop. My coarse manure from the horse-stable, I throw into the pig pen, thus increasing its value nearly one-half. I stable my cattle carefully during the winter.

You will perceive my doing is in a small way, but I go on the principle of doing well what I undertake. I have always practiced deep plowing, with decided benefit. Many years before I saw an agricultural paper, I employed one of my neighbors to plow the first acre I ever owned, and miserably poor it was. I urged him to put in the plow deeper. Said he, "You will ruin your land." My answer was, it is now good for nothing on the top, and if it is any better below, I will have it up. The consequence is, that now, with the little care I have taken, I have a deep soil, that will grow any crop I put on it. I have done much with blind ditches filled with stones, thus reclaiming many spots that were before useless.

C. Osborne.

"My dear sir, I have bad news of our mutual friend, Smith, who, you know, has always had a reputation for piety, and everything good."

"What! you have?"

"I have, indeed."

"What's he been doing?"

"Beating his wife."

"The wretch! when—how?"

"Last night, he *beat her at backgammon!*"

Twelve years ago, East Boston had only *five* residents: it has now *five thousand.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, May 7, 1845.

CULTURE OF MUSTARD.

The culture of mustard is attracting attention in various parts of the country, and the crop, it is thought, would be an advantageous one to many of our New England farmers. On good land, 15 to 20 bushels per acre is a common yield. The seed is cleansed like flaxseed, and in a good state, meets with a ready sale, at from $3 50 to $4 per bushel. Care in cleaning the seed, greatly affects the price of the article—and it is stated that the cleanness of the European mustard, is the only reason why the preference has heretofore been given to that over the American.

The following statements respecting the culture of mustard, are copied from the Ohio Cultivator:

Mr J. A. Parmelee, residing a few miles below Zanesville, cultivated last year, 27 acres of brown mustard, and the product (as sold to Messrs. Fell & Brothers, of Philadelphia,) was as follows:

114 barrels, containing 382 bushels, weighing 52 1-2 pounds per bushel, making 20,100 pounds of seed; for which they paid him 8 cts. per pound, or $1,608—being at the rate of $59 25 per acre.

The soil on which this crop was produced, is good lively bottom land, containing a fair proportion of sand, having an open subsoil and was in corn for a number of years previous. It was well plowed and harrowed as early as it would work well in spring, and the seed sown with a drill barrow, in rows—the first one foot and the next two feet apart.

The seeds should be dropped one to two inches apart, (rather more than a quart to an acre,) and the plants thinned to two or three inches.

Much care and labor is requisite to keep the ground entirely free from weeds, as the seeds of weeds would greatly injure the crop at harvest. Indeed, the labor constitutes the largest item in the whole expense. Mr Parmelee uses a horse with a small cultivator, so constructed that, in passing through the wide rows, one of the teeth goes between the narrow rows. Our advice, however, would be, to make all the rows two feet apart, (to save labor in cultivating and hoeing,) and, if the ground is in good condition, the plants will be sure to fill all the space, when at maturity, and yield as much seed as if the rows were closer.

In harvesting, great care is necessary to avoid shelling. It is cut by hand, with a sickle, (we believe,) and laid in rows a short time, to perfect the ripening; then hauled to the barn on a sled, with a wide frame at bottom covered with canvass. It is then threshed and cleaned like ordinary grain.

One thing should be borne in mind by those who may contemplate raising this crop—namely that the seed (some of which is sure to shell in harvesting,) is a sore and lasting plague to other crops that may follow it; so that it is best to keep the same land devoted to this purpose as long as it can be done with advantage.

Messrs Fell & Brother, mustard manufacturers, at Philadelphia, in a communication to Mr Ellsworth, of the Patent Office, say—"The seed produced upon American soil always commands a preference over the imported; and if the manufacturer can rely upon a supply of seed of American growth, even at 1 cent per pound or 50 cts per bushel over the cost of importing it, no orders for foreign seed will be sent out by them. The manufacture of mustard in this country is yet in its infancy, and has only been undertaken on a large scale since the passage of the tariff, giving a protection of 30 per cent. In these two years, such improvements have been made in machinery, and such knowledge obtained, as has enabled the manufacturers to produce an article which commands a preference over any heretofore imported; and we should not be considered too sanguine when we state as our firm belief, that the importation of manufactured mustard in 1845, will not be more than one-third as much as in any of the last five years: and that with our superior American seed, our manufacturers can supplant the English article in markets where our mustard has never yet been sent. In these views of the case, we think that the demand for seed is much more likely to exceed the production, than the production to exceed the demand."

MANURING CORN IN THE HILL.

Mr Editor—The suggestions of "Corn Planter," in your last, respecting the utility of putting a portion of manure in the hill, for *corn*, I am well convinced are sound and good. Manure, of the kind he specifies, thus applied, is of great use, not only in promoting the germination of the seed, but, in case a cold and unfavorable period for growth follows the germination, this deposit in the hill will be of great service, in enabling the plants to sustain the shock they have received, and to thrive well when growing weather succeeds. This is the result of observation. In this occurrence of bad weather for growth about the time of, or soon after, germination—an occurrence not uncommon in this climate, and often of long continuance—the plants or embryo plants of corn, in most every kind of locality, are injured in frequent cases. I am as firmly persuaded as of any one measure in the culture of crops, that it is judicious to *manure in the hill for corn*—not with *green* manure, but that which is old and rotted—or poudrette. Of *guano*, for this purpose, though I *think* much, I can *say* nothing—not having yet tried it.

That manuring for corn in the hill *alone*, is objectionable and impolitic in general cases, seems so clear to me as not to require argument—and, from observation, I am induced to think the process is fast going into disuse.

While I have pen in hand, and am speaking of corn, I will state a fact relative to the utility of salt in securing the crop from the depredations of the cut-worm.

In a neighborhood in New Hampshire, two farmers, whose estates were contiguous, had each prepared an acre of land for corn, with the intent of competing for the County Society's premium for the best crop. There was no perceptible difference in the character of their soils, and it appeared from their statements that they had pursued nearly the same measures in preparing their grounds and cultivating their crops. To be brief, one took the highest premium offered, (the number of bushels obtained is not remembered,) and the other had a crop so meagre as not to be worth presenting to the Society. His crop had suffered from the cut-worm—while the former, by the application of salt to the hills, had completely secured his from the destroyer.

Respectfully, S. S.

THE ONION MAGGOT.

Mr Editor—An article in your last headed "Successful Culture of Turnips," brought to mind that some time since, I made inquiries through your paper, for a remedy for the onion maggot, but receiving no answer, and having exhausted my own ingenuity in trying to baffle them, had given up raising onions, in despair. The maggot appeared here five or six years ago, and last year had got to such a pitch that I did not save a single onion, either of the root or top kind. A few days since, I fell in with an intelligent member of the Shaker family, at N. Gloucester, who told me they had experienced the same trouble, but had found a remedy which had been perfectly effectual for the last three years. He says—"Prepare the ground and sow as usual: on the eighth day after sowing, spread the beds evenly with straw, not exceeding two inches in depth, and burn it off. The maggot is deposited by a small fly or beetle, which is destroyed by the fire, and either the fly does not shift its place, or the smell deters them from coming on to the beds again, and thus the cure is complete."

This *straw burning* has quite a common-sense appearance, both as respects turnips and onions, and doubtless would be valuable for many other products. How much would be the loss in manure if *all* the straw was burned on the ground? And might it not be a remedy for some of the evils which wheat is heir to?

Kennebec co., Me. B.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, May 3, 1845.

From Wm. Meller, a fine display of Geraniums, comprising many superb varieties.

From Messrs. Hovey & Co., beautiful Hyacinths.

This was the day designated for the exhibition of Geraniums and Hyacinths for premiums. It would have been gratifying to have seen a little competition, but in this the committee were disappointed.

David Haggerston, J. L. Russell, and the Chairman of the Flower Committee, were appointed Judges, who decided that to Mr Wm. Meller a gratuity of five dollars be given, and that Messrs. Hovey & Co., are entitled to a premium of four dollars for the best display of Hyacinths.

J. BRECK, *Chm'n Flower Com.*

☞That huge Cucumber—a foot in length, and more than half a foot in girth—presented to us on Tuesday of last week, by Mr Thomas Crawford, of Bedford, (and for which we are duly thankful,) did not, upon test, belie its looks;—it was as *good* as *great*.

We would take this opportunity to say that presents of rich and rare products of the earth, constitute very agreeable *oases* in an editor's path. Some people *act* as if they supposed editors were *indifferent* about such presents:—Truly, a great mistake is this. They are always happy to receive, and to *do justice* to the gifts, and to the donors! This is both a "fixed fact" and a "seasonable hint"—and, (adds the type-sticker,) *we* hope it will have *its desired influence!*

☞The Third Part of Colman's European Agriculture is published. With the exception of a chapter on Guano, it is confined to the subjects of experimental farms, agricultural schools, and the importance of agricultural education. Though these matters are of the highest importance, and very ably treated by the author, we may expect the future numbers of his work will have a greater interest for practical farmers in general, in treating of subjects pertaining to practical husbandry abroad, from which they may glean some hints that will subserve their interests at home, in the culture of the earth and the economy of its products.

From our knowledge of his character, we feel well assured that Mr Colman will complete his enterprise in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his patrons.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Gardens of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending May 4.

May, 1845.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	28	54	60	53	E.
Tuesday,	29	52	49	41	E.
Wednesday,	30	36	59	51	E.
Thursday,	1	45	65	61	S. E.
Friday,	2	57	63	60	W.
Saturday,	3	45	69	60	W.
Sunday,	4	58	78	68	S.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 5, 1845.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 660 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 1400 Sheep, and 2025 Swine. 125 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices — *Beef Cattle* —Last week's prices were hardly sustained. Extra $5,75 a 6,00. First quality, $5,50. Second quality, $5 a 5,25. Third quality, $4 a 4,75.

Working Oxen.—Sales $55, $70, $87, $95 and $110.

Sheep.—Sales from $1,50 to 3; a few fine weathers $5.

Swine.—Lots to peddle 4 1-2 for sows, and 5 1-2 for barrows. Two lots selected 4 5-8 and 5 5-8. Old hogs from 4 1-4 to 5. At retail from 5 to 6 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 75 a 2 00 per bushel. Red Top 60 to 65 cents. Clover—Northern, 8 to 10c.—Southern, 7 a 8c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 50 a 2 00 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The arrivals of Grain this week have been very large, and prices are again lower.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 51 a 52—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 50—do. do white 46 a 47—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 74 a 75—do. Southern, 70 a 74—Oats, Southern, 30 a 31 — Northern do. 35 to 37—Beans, per bushel 1 12 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 00 a 00—Bran, 20 a 21.

FLOUR. The dealers have operated pretty freely since the last review at a further slight decline on previous reported prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $4 81 a 4 87—do. wharf, $0 00 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00 — Fredericksburg, low l'd new $4 75 a 4 87—Alexandria, wharf, 4 75 a 4 87—Georgetown, $4 87 a 5 00—Extra do. 5 25 a 5 75—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 4 87—do. City, $6 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common, cash, $4 75 a 4 87— do fancy brands $5 00 a 5 25—Ohio via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $3 50 a 3 62—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 50 a 2 62.

PROVISIONS. A very limited demand has been experienced throughout the week, and prices are barely supported; some sales have been made at the reduction noticed.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $10 50 a 11 00—Navy—$9 50 a 10 00.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $6 00 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 50 a 16 00—do Clear $14 50 a 15 00 do. Mess, $13 50 a 14 00—do Prime $11 00 a 11 50—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 12 a 15—do store, uninspected, 8 a 12—do dairy, 15 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8 a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½— Hams, Boston, 0 a 9 — Southern and Western, 8¼ a 9—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 5 a 7—do new milk, 7½ a 8.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

The article has been in better request during the week, and the stock of fleece and pulled has been somewhat reduced.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 42 a 48 c.—American full blood, do 40 a 00—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 00—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 00—1-4 and common do 32 a 00 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15 — Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.
1st sort Mass. 1843, lb. 13 a 14 ; 2d do 0 a 0.
HAY, 13 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $12 to 13.
EGGS, 12 to 14.

SALE OF FULL BBOODED NORMAN HORSES

The subscriber having relinquished Farming, will offer at Public Vendue, at his Farm in Moorestown, Burlington County, N. Jersey, nine miles from Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 20th of May next, his entire Stock of NORMAN-HORSES, consisting of two Imported Stallions, "Diligence" and "Buonaparte;" two Imported Mares—three full-blooded Stud Colts, one two and four years old—two full blooded Fillies, three and four years old—two Fillies by "Diligence," from a half-blood Canadian Mare, three and four years old, and one Filly four years old, by "Diligence," from a well bred English Mare, broke and kind to harness.

The undersigned deems it unnecessary to speak at large of the qualities of these horses, so much having been said of this particular importation, (which is believed to be the only one ever made to the United States,) in all the principal Agricultural papers. In a few words, they are the *Canada* Horse, on a larger scale, combining the form, activity and hardihood of that well known race, with greater size and strength. "Diligence" has been a remarkably successful Stallion; he has been exhibited at the Fairs of the Pennsylvania and New York Agricultural Societies, where he was not entitled to compete for the premiums, but received the highest encomiums from the Committees. At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York city in October last, he received the Silver Medal of the Institute.

It is expected that a large number of the Colts of "Diligence" will be on the ground on the day of Sale, some of which, no doubt, may be purchased.

EDWARD HARRIS.

Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., March 15, 1845.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS. JOSEPH BRECK & CO offer to the public, a splendid collection of Dahlias, including all the old varieties worthy of cultivation, and fifty superb newly imported extra fine sorts.

Catalogues are ready for distribution, and the lovers of this showy flower are invited to call and receive one.

Catalogues will be sent to any part of the country when desired. Orders by mail, post paid, will receive prompt attention.

Also, catalogues of implements; Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Herbaceus Plants; Chrysanthemums; Phloxes; Carnations, &c.

Gentlemen wishing for any thing in the Horticultural or Agricultural line will do well to call at the old establishment, Nos. 51 and 52 Market street, (up stairs) where they will find as extensive an assortment as can be found in the United States. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

April 30.

IMPORTED LONG WOOL SHEEP FOR SALE,

One Leicester Buck and five Ewes, four have Lambs by their side, and one with Lamb. The above are pure blood and will make Sheep weigh 50 lbs. per quarter and upwards when fat. Will be sold low, as the owner is so situated that he cannot keep sheep.

Inquire at the New England Farmer Office.

April 30.

DURHAM BULL FOR SALE.

A full blood Durham Bull, from the stock of G. Vail, Esquire, of Troy. A very fine animal, and now one year ten months old.

Also, a Bull Calf of the same stock, five months old,—may be seen at the Farm of John Clarke, sen, on the Worcester Turnpike, in Brookline April 15.

SPRUCE POLES FOR SALE.

500 dozen Spruce Poles, suitable for fancy Fence, Dahlia or Bean Poles; 2000 Spruce Poles, 10 to 30 feet in length; Cedar Posts, &c., for sale by

MOSES FRENCH, Jr.

Boston, April 11. 3m. Maine Wharf.

NEW AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE.

Made by the Lodi Manufacturing Company, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 43 Liberty street, New York, or at their factory on the Hackensack river, in New Jersey, or by letter, post paid addressed "To the President of the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York," or from the several agents of the Company in the country who advertise it for sale, or an order sent by any captain of a vessel can obtain it.

Terms cash on delivery—For one barrel, $2; two barrels, $3 50; three barrels, $5; four barrels and up to six, at $1 67 each; seven barrels at $1 50 is $10 50; and at the rate of $1 50 per barrel for any greater quantity, free of cartage and other expenses.

The subscribers are appointed agents for selling Poudrette and all orders directed to them will be faithfully attended to.

Boston, March 26 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WANTED.

A situation by a Gardener, who can produce the best of reference. Apply at this office.

April 9.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLINE,

A FARM, pleasantly situated on the Worcester Turnpike, two miles from the Punch Bowl Village, containing 72 acres Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Wood Land. The Farm is well fenced, well watered, and in a high state of cultivation. Upon it is a good Farm House with out buildings attached, including a small Green House, a large Barn, Stable, Sheds, &c. &c., with an excellent Kitchen Garden. The estate will be sold as it now is, or the Dwelling House and outbuildings attached, with the garden and 10 acres of Land, which is separated from the rest of the Farm, by the Turnpike, will be sold seperate.

The stock and implements will be sold by valuation if desired.

Apply to Charles Wade & Son, 86 State street, or John Clark & Son, 108 Court street.

April 4.

New Flower Seeds.

The subscribers have received by the steamer Cambria an additional supply of choice Flower Seeds, containing many new and rare varieties, enumerated in our Catalogue for 1845, which our customers and friends are invited to examine.

They may be had on application at the Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market st. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

NURSERY.

H. Vandine informs the public, that he has for sale, a choice collection of Pear, Plum and Peach Trees, Gooseberries, Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines, from three to six years old, Shrubs, &c. &c.

Cambridgeport, Windsor street, 1 1-2 miles from Boston.

March 18, 1845. 2m.

SPLENDID ROSES.

Joseph Breck & Co., have for sale strong Plants of the new and beautiful Perpetual Rose, La Reine, and Cloth of Gold Noisette, at 94 each; Solfataire, $2; New Village Maid, beautiful stripe, $1; Madame Hardy, elegant white damask, $1,—with a great variety of other new and rare Roses. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 26, 1845.

GRAIN CRADLES.

The Grain Cradle is an article which is coming into very general use in the New England States where they were till of late but little known, although they have been in very general use in the southern and western States, for many years, and which is found to be decidedly the best mode of harvesting grain, as it is supposed one man will cradle five acres in a day when he cannot reap more than one. The difference in gathering a crop is so much in favor of cradling, that we must suppose that it will be the only mode adopted hereafter, and the grain cradle will become of as much use, as an implement of husbandry, as the plow now is.

There has been a very great improvement in the manufacturing of this article, they are now made on the most improved plan; the scythe is well secured and finished in a superior manner and made of the best cast steel.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store. JOSEPH BRECK & CO,

May 7.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man who has a practical knowledge of Gardening, in all its branches, and who has filled the situation of foreman in one of the best places in New England, for the past two years, wishes a situation in a public or private establishment. Can furnish good reference. A line addressed to J. S., and left at the N. E. Farmer Office will receive attention.

March 25.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

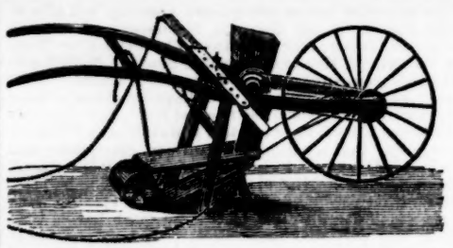
Boston, March 24.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERERS COMPANION

The American Poulterer's Companion — A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.



WILLIS' LATEST IMPROVED SEED SOWER.

In using this machine, the farmer may be certain that his seed is put into the ground, and at the same time in the best possible manner. There has been a great difficulty in machines for sowing garden seeds; they are very apt to clog up, and the farmer might go over an acre of land and not sow a single seed; but not so with this; it is so constructed that it cannot possibly clog. In using this sower, the farmer can save one half of his seed, and do the work at less than one quarter the expense of the common way of sowing, and have it done in a much better manner; it opens the furrow, drops the seed, covers it over, and rolls them down. It will sow any kind of Garden Seeds; say Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Onions, &c. For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

EXOTIC, NURSERY, AND HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

Flushing, L. I., near New York.

The subscribers having established a Nursery with the above title, with the determination of conducting it in the very *best* manner in all its departments, offer for sale, *at reasonable prices*, a *select* variety of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Hardy Shrubs, Herbaceous Plants, Grape Vines of all the best kinds, superior Strawberries, Fastolff Raspberry, Gooseberries, &c.

BULBS AND TUBERS, SUPERB CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, &c.

And a most extensive and choice collection of

GREEN-HOUSE AND STOVE PLANTS,

Embracing every thing *new* and *beautiful* in that department, personally selected in Europe during the past summer, of

ROSES AND CAMELLIAS.

We have a very choice collection of the former, full 1000 varieties, and of the latter nearly 300, all in fine order.

Catalogues of the above will be sent gratis to all applicants, *post paid*, and every order promptly executed. From unknown correspondents, a remittance, draft, or satisfactory reference expected. VALK & CO.

April 16. 3w.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub-oil low is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say: —"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

EARLY PEAS! EARLY PEAS!!

The finest assortment of EARLY PEAS ever offered for sale, have just been received by the subscribers, who can confidently recommend them as being superior to any thing of the kind ever offered in this market. The following are some of the varieties, viz:

Prince Albert Peas, Cedo Nulli,
Smith's Early do. Hill's Early, &c. &c.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

New England Seed Store, 51 & 52 N. Market St.

Feb. 18, 1845.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,
21 SCHOOL STREET.